

USSR/ Engineering - Industrial processes

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 10/11

Authors : Ol'shevskiy, B. N.

Title : Elimination of blast flaws during kilning of faience articles with coal in periodic action furnaces

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 4, 29-30, Apr 1954

Abstract : Several measures are suggested for the elimination of blast flaws during carbon kilning of faience products in periodic action furnaces. The origin of blast flaws, is explained. The critical kilning temperature was determined at which the volatile hydrocarbons attach themselves to the glazed layer of the kilned goods thus forming brightly colored spots (flaws) on separate parts of the glazed crockery.

Institution: STROYFAYANS, Glass Manufacturing Plant, Leningrad

Submitted:

OL'SHEVSKIY, B.N.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Glazed chinaware

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 7/14

Authors : Ol'shevskiy, B. N.

Title : Methods of preliminary enrichment of clay materials for the production of glazed-china articles

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 11/11, 18-20, Nov 1954

Abstract : A description is given of a method of preliminary refining of raw material for making chinaware by grinding the material in the moist state and passing it through sieves of electromagnetic wires. This is found to speed up the manufacture and produce an article of higher quality. Drawing.

Institution:

Submitted:

OL'SHEVSKIY, B.N.

The technology of manufacturing structural faience and semiporcelain.
Svek. 1 ker. 12 no.11:30-31 H '55. (MIRA 9:1)

(Ceramic industries)

OL'SHEVSKY, B.N.

Objects of brick clay as architectural ornaments. Stek. 1 ker.
14 no.9:27-29 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Decoration and ornament, Architectural)
(Clay industries)

OL'SHEVSKIY, B.N.

Reclaiming the material of used gypsum molds. Stok. 1 ker. 15 no.6:
43-45 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Gypsum) (Salvage (Waste etc.)

AUTHOR: Ol'shevskiy, B. N.

001/72-58-8-14/17

TITLE: Tunnel Cars for Joint Biscuit and Glaze Baking of Porcelain
(Tunnel'naya vagonetka dlya sovместnogo biskvitnogo i politogo
obzhiga farfora)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 42 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the "Sibfarfor" Khayta porcelain factory the tunnel cars were changed in a way which may be seen from the figure. Chambers were built in replacing the car bottom. In those chambers the biscuit burning of such products is carried out which need a low burning temperature. The glaze burning takes place in the upper zone of the car. The lower chambers are charged from the front. By pushing two cars together the fronts of two cars are tightened by asbestos. The temperature of the chamber is obtained by a corresponding selection of the side-wall material, and it is kept constantly at 900°. This burning device works perfectly. By removing the massive bottom of the car the cooling of the products takes place more rapidly and more equally, which also makes possible an accelerated passage of the cars. The quality of the burning of the products is perfect. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

Tunnel Cars for Joint Biscuit and Glaze Baking of Porcelain 72-58-8-14/17

ASSOCIATION: Khaytinskiy farforovyy zavod (Khayta Porcelain Factory)

1. Ceramic materials--Heat treatment
2. Ceramic materials--Handling
3. Ovens--Equipment

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Ol'shevskiy, B.N.

72-58-6-14/19

TITLE: Regeneration of the Material of Worked-Off Gypsum Molds
(Regenerirovaniye materiala iz otrabotannykh gipsovykh form)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Vol. 15, Nr 6, pp. 43-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to now good results were not obtained by this method because it was not possible to separate the purified from the not purified gypsum. At the "Krasnyy farforist" works the gypsum of worked-off molds was investigated layer by layer. It was found that only those layers of gypsum which were in immediate contact with the molded product are fouled and are unsuited for regeneration. More than 90% can be regenerated provided that the fouled layers of gypsum are removed. An analysis of this layer showed inclusions of clay-quartz-spar, carbonate of calcium, and various other salts. Table 1 contains data concerning worked-off gypsum molds. Experiments were then carried out with 4 kinds of gypsum: pure and impure gypsum of worked-off molds was regenerated separately, after which the gypsum of worked-off molds was regenerated without the fouled layers being separated, and then fresh gypsum was taken. From these four kinds of gypsum molds were produced and tested in practice. The results obtained by these experiments are

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Regeneration of the Material of Worked-Off Gypsum Molds

72-58-6-14/19

shown in table 2. They confirm the correctness of the new process of regeneration. It was also found to be advisable to clean the outer surfaces of worked-off molds with wire brushes before regeneration. Experiments further showed that an addition of fresh gypsum improves the results of regeneration. In connection with the illustration the additional quantities, in dependence on the number of regenerations carried out, are mentioned. It was found that the best results are obtained if gypsum is regenerated not more than four times. After this, it should be used only for casting simple products. By means of this process of regeneration it is possible to save large quantities of gypsum. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy farforist" ("Krasnyy farforist" Plant)

1. Molding materials--Regeneration results 2. Molding materials--Test results 3. Gypsum--Impurities

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHOR:

Ol'shevskiy, B. N.

SOV/72-59-7-5/19

TITLE:

The Casting of Products of the Sanitary Building Faience Under Vacuum (Lit'ye pod vakuumom izdeliy sanitarno-stroitel'nogo fayansa)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 15 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This casting method was tested after laboratory tests in the GIKI, in the Leningrad works "Stroyfayans". The experiments were carried through on a special test stand according to the schemes of the engineers of the GIKI A. M. Slutskiy and F. D. Kashtelyan. The casting scheme is represented in the figure and subsequently exactly described. Experiments carried through in the course of one year under operational conditions showed that by means of the casting method under vacuum great outtings of time, especially in the drying time can be reached in comparison with the manufacturing method used till now. In table 1 the clay compositions used for these experiments are given. In table 2 the manufacturing times of the casting of a closet basin under vacuum and under atmospheric pressure are given. The higher body strength in casting under vacuum allows to reduce the thickness of wall of the products without reducing the mechanical strength. It is both still necessary to improve the test stand and

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The Casting of Products of the Sanitary Building Faience
Under Vacuum

SOV/72-59-7-5/19

to adapt the existing conditions GOST to the new casting process.
There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

OL'SHEVSKIY B.N.

Eliminating deformations in porcelain products during kilning.

Stel: 1 ker. 17 no.3:37-39 Mr '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Porcelain)

ACC NR: AP7002600

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0108/0108

INVENTORS: Golovanov, Yu. K.; Ol'shevskiy, M. V.; Romanov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A fuel feeding system of an internal combustion engine. Class 46, No. 189249

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel pump, internal combustion engine, engine fuel system

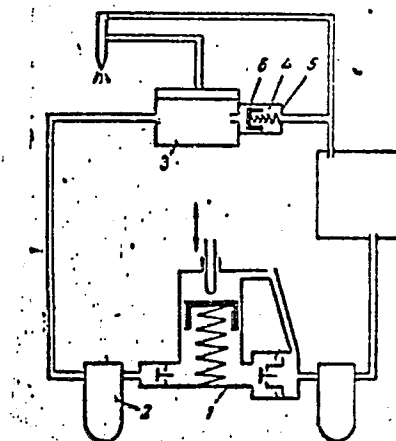
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a fuel feeding system of an internal combustion engine. The system includes a fuel pump with a suction bypass. This pump feeds fuel through a fine filter and along a tube to a high pressure pump (see Fig. 1). To maintain a constant fuel pressure in filling the pump and to lower the flow of fuel through the filter, a damper is installed in front of the high pressure pump plunger couples. This damper has the form of a cylinder with a spring-loaded piston.

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UDC: 621.43.038.77--543.67

ACC NR: AP7002600

Fig. 1. 1 - fuel pump; 2 - fine fuel filter;
3 - high pressure pump; 4 - damper;
5 - damper cylinder; 6 - spring-
loaded piston



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65

Cord 2/2

OL'SHEVSELY, O.

Centralized delivery of goods in Leningrad. Sov. torg. no.7:18-20
Jl '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Leningrad--Delivery of goods)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Calculation of long-distance electric transmission taking into
account active losses. Izv.vost.fil.AN SSSR no.7:67-70 '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Electric lines)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Increasing the traffic capacity of long-distance electric transmissions by distributing the tuning capacitance. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.11:103-108 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Telecommunication) (Telephone lines)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O. V.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "A comparative evaluation of the characteristics of systems of overhead electric power transmission". Tomsk, 1958. 19 pp (Min Higher Educ, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov) (KL, No 2, 1959, 122)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Calculating steady excess voltages in long-distance electric
transmission lines taking into account corona losses. Izv. Sib.
otd. AN SSSR no.8:18-26 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Electric lines) (Corona)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.K.

Symmetrical short circuits in regulated electric transmission
lines. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:18-26 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Short circuits)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Voltage conditions of compensated electric transmission systems. Izv.
Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:10-14 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Electric lines)

PUTILOVA, A.T.; OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Effect of the distribution of compensating apparatus on
the characteristics of long-distance transmission. Izv.Sib.otd.
AN SSSR no.11:19-27 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.
(Electric power distribution)

O'LSHEVSKIY, O.Y.

Efficiency of tuned power transmission systems with terminal
reactors. Trudy Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.11:
49-57 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Electric power distribution)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K.; OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Engineering and economic indices of a half-wave tuned three-phase
2,500 km. long electric power transmission line. Trudy Transp.-
energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.11:81-90 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Electric power distribution)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Design of compensated electric power transmission lines. Trudy
Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.11:97-103 '60.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Electric power distribution)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problem of the effectiveness of long distance a.c. transmission.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. energ. 3 no.2:1-10 P '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (for Shcherbakov).
2. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR (for Ol'shevskiy). Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy,
setey i sistem.

(Electric power distribution)

OL'SHEVSKIY, I.V. kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of the operating conditions of balanced electric power
transmission lines. Elek.sta. 32 no.8:66-68 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric power distribution)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K.; OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Engineering and economic indices of tuned electric power transmission lines. Trudy Transp. energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.14:95-102 '12. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric power distribution)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K.; LUKASHOV, E.S.; OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.; FUTILOVA,
A.T.; OMEYSH-KUZNETSOV, S.O., red.

[Tuned electric power transmission lines] Nastrosnyye elektro-
peredachi. [By] V.K.Shcherbakov i dr. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo
Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Transportno-
energeticheskiy institut.

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.; KOVALEV, B.I.

Experimental study of a shunting circuit of a tuned electric
power transmission line as a means for limiting overvoltages.
Trudy Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:42-52 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K.; OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V.

Networks and carrying capacity of tuned electric power transmission
lines. Trudy Sib.nauch.-issl. inst. energ. no.113-15 '61. (MIRA 18:5)

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.Y.; SAMOILOV, G.I.

Limitation of overvoltage in tuned-circuit transmissions in
single-phase short circuits. Izv. Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta teorii i tekhnologii elektricheskikh mashin (MIRA 17:10)
no. 2:9-15 1964.

1. Sibirskiy mashino-stranitel'skiy institut energogetiki,
Novosibirsk.

OL'SHEVSKIY, O.V. (Novosibirsk); SAMORODOV, G.I. (Novosibirsk); KHALEVIN, V.K.
(Novosibirsk)

Quasi-stationary solution of a transient process in a long line.
Izv.AN SSSR.Energ.i transp. no.4:11-18 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VOROB'YEV, G.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk; OL'SH'VSKIY, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Economic effectiveness of three-phase superhigh tensor power
transmission systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 9 no.1:
99-102 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki.
Submitted July 28, 1965.

DAVIDOV, R.B., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; OL'SHEVSKIY, P.

Methods of conserving condensed skim milk. Izv. TSKHA
no.2:213-221 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Milk, Condensed) (Milk as feed)

OL'SHEVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Improving the control instruments. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.7:39
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4000412

S/0046/63/009/004/0466/0472

AUTHOR: Ol'shevskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Distribution probability of sea reverberation levels

SOURCE: Akusticheskii zhurnal, v. 9, no. 4, 1963, 466-472

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, hydrology, sea reverberation, signal propagation, oceanic signal propagation, signal reverberation level, signal scattering amplitude, underwater sound, underwater sound propagation, underwater sound reflection, underwater sound transmission, underwater sound signal, sonar pulse, underwater acoustics

ABSTRACT: A statistical study was made to compare experimental and computed data on the values of reverberating signals and on the diffraction of reverberating signals by background noise and sinusoidal and frequency-modulated signals. Reverberation is treated as the result of the simultaneous arrival of scattered signals at the receiving point. It is assumed that the scattering in sea water is discrete, that the location of a single scattering point is independent of all others, and that there is a delta-correlation of spatially

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ACCESSION NR: AP4000412

scattered signal amplitudes. Since the mean intensity of the reverberation decreases with time (depending on its sound absorption by the sea and hydrologic conditions), reverberation $F(t)$ is considered to be a nonstationary process: $F(t) = V(t)f(t)$, where $f(t)$ is the nonstationary function and $V(t)$ is the stationary function of the reverberation component. Formulas are derived and computations are carried out for actual field conditions and for sinusoidal and frequency-modulated signals using pulses with the following parameters: carrier frequency, 30 kc; duration, 10 msec; deviation of frequency (from noise band), 4 kc. Experimental results compared favorably with theoretically calculated values. The author thanks Yu. M. Sukharevskiy, under whose guidance the work was performed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables, and 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moscow (Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63

DATE ACQ: 13Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, GE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

OL'SHEVSKIY, V.V.

Correlation characteristics of sea reverberation. Akust.
zhur. 10 no.1:104-110 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

OL'SHEVSKIY, V.V.

Statistical spectra of sea reverberation. Akust. zhur. 10
no.2:224-228 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 10267-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/I/EWP(1)/ETC(m) LJP(c) WW/GG/GW
 ACC NR: AP5021475 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/65/011/003/0294/0899

AUTHOR: Antonov, V. P.; Ol'shevskiy, V. V.

ORG: Acoustics Institute AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Space-time correlation of sea reverberations

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1965, 294-299

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic reverberation, correlation statistics, sound propagation, acoustic scattering, underwater acoustics

ABSTRACT: The space-time correlation of sea reverberation is analyzed by using the following mathematical model of reverberation as a random process,

$$F(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \psi(t_i) S[\epsilon_i(t - t_i)], \quad (1)$$

where a_i is a random quantity that depends on the cross section of the i -th scatterer and the directivity of the acoustic antennas, $\psi(t)$ is a function describing the decrease in the levels of the elementary scattered signals due to the divergence of the sound-wave front and to absorption, $S(t)$ the radiated signal, and ϵ_i is a random quantity which takes into account the motion of the scatterers,

$$\epsilon_i = 1 + \frac{2v_i}{c} \quad (2)$$

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UDC: 534.2 : 519.25

L 10267-66

ACC NR: AP5021475

with v_i the velocity component of the i -th scatterer in the direction towards the origin and t_i the time of arrival of the corresponding echo signal at the point of reception. By using this model, general relations are obtained for the space-time correlation function of the reverberation, with account taken of its nonstationary nature, the motion of the scatterers, and the directivity of the acoustic antennas. Scattering by inhomogeneities located in an infinite space (volume reverberation) and in a thin layer (surface and bottom reverberation) are treated as particular examples. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 19 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/08 SUBM DATE: 28 Jun 64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 36084-66 ENT(d)/FPD/FSS-2/EEC(k)-2/T-2 JT/WF

ACC NR: AP6017927

SOURCE CODE: UR/0378/66/000/002/0026/0033

AUTHOR: Ol'shevskiy, Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Model of an automaton for the selection of coefficients of a tracking system

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 2, 1966, 26-33

TOPIC TAGS: tracking system, rocket tracking, target tracking, trajectory determination, automaton, computer simulation, mathematic model

ABSTRACT: This article describes the method for the construction of a model of a learning automaton on a high-response computer. The automaton discussed is one which controls some dynamic processes, e.g., the guiding of a rocket to a moving target. The concept "dynamic process" is used in the assumption that the trajectory of the rocket and the target are solutions to a known system of ordinary differential equations. The basis for the present work is a method of experimental investigation to the practical stability of solutions of differential equations, developed in the Computer Center of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Vycheslitel'nyy tsentr Pol'skoy Akademii Nauk) and described by J. Olszewski and W. Turski (Computatio, No. 3, 1965) who investigated the concept of the accuracy of the results obtained and presented examples of problems the solution of which had been known beforehand and which can

UDC: 629.197.8.001.4

Cord 1/2

L 36084-66

ACC NR: AP6017927

be compared with results obtained. The specific problem studied assumes that the trajectories of the rocket and the target are located in one plane parallel to the surface of the Earth. Consequently, the motion is considered in a two-dimensional space. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 9 figures, and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17, 09, SUBM DATE: 09Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002
1.2

LS

Card 2/2

LI YAN' [Li Yen] (Kitayskaya Narodnaya Respublika); OL'SHEVSKIY, Ye., prof.
(Pol'sha); KHARIG, G., prof. (Germanskaya Demokraticeskaya Respublika);
KHADZHIOLOV, A., akademik (Bolgariya)

History of science in the people's democracies. Yi Yan and others.
Vop.ist.est.1 takh. no.10:172-176 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Communist countries--Science)

OL'SHEVSKIY, Ye.S.

Petr Osipovich Isaev. Arkh.anst. gist. 1 embr. 34 no.3:124-125
My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(ISAYEV, PETR OSIPOVICH, 1897-)

OL'SHEVSKIY, Z.

POLAND/Soil Science - Soil Genesis and Geography.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zaur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15245

Author : A. Muscovich, Z. Ol'shevskiy, F. Kuznitskiy, C.
Sventsitskiy, K. Konevskaya-Botley, F. Leshchinskaya

Inst : -

Title : The Soils of Warsaw Province;
(Pochvy Varshavskogo voyevodstva).

Orig Pub : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1955, 1975, 5-238

Abstract : Based on field and laboratory research, the conditions are described for soil formation; morphological and several physicochemical properties of various types of soil within the borders of Warsaw Province are treated. The following types of soil are classified:
1) the browns; 2) the turf-podzolics; 3) the chernozems (dark-colored soils); 4) the swamp soils; 5) flood-land soils (mady).

Card 1/2

10

CHERNYSHEV, V.Ye., inzh.; OL'SHINSKAYA, I.V., inzh., red.

[Advanced methods of assembly work in the machinery industry] Progressivnye metody sborochnykh rabot v mashinostroenii. Moskva, 1963. 83 p. (Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia tekhnologicheskikh protsessov; materialy zavodskogo opyta, no.5) (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

OL'SHTEYN, A.A.

Effect of drilling fluid, treated with an alkaline carbonate
extract, on the hardening period of cement in deep wells.
Neftianik 1 no.10:14-16 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Nachal'nik Chelekenskoy geologorazvedochnoy partii.
(Oil well cementing) (Oil well drilling fluids)

OL'SHTEYN, L. Ye., BORISOV, G. A., LOKHANOV, E. A. (Moscow)

"Rotating Stall in Compressors."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

BORISOV, G.A.; LOKSHTANOV, Ye.A.; OL'SHTEYN, L.Ye.

Rotating stall in an axial-flow compressor. Prom.aerodin. no.24:
35-47 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Compressors--Aerodynamics)

L 42915-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2 GD
ACC NR: AT6028557 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0121/0136

AUTHOR: Ol'shteyn, L. Ye.; Lokshtanov, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of an energy balance method of analyzing the stability of gas systems with compressors

SOURCE: Lopatochnyye mashiny i struynnyye apparaty (Vane machinery and jet apparatus); sbornik statey, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 121-136

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, compressor design

ABSTRACT: A theoretical and experimental study was made of the use of an energy balance method of analyzing the stability of gas systems in compressors. The method is based on the exchange of energy between various elements of the system when oscillations occur in the flow. Both dynamic and static stability are considered. One method of improving dynamic stability of a compressor on test stands is the use of a second additional throttle in addition to the main throttle. To ensure dynamic stability in such a system, the total characteristic of both throttles must be steeper than the compressor characteristic. The results showed that simultaneous throttling by both the inlet and outlet throttles increases the range of dynamic stability by 23% with respect to the flow rate. Formulas are derived for determining the dynamic

UDC: 629.13.03:621.454:533.6.001.5

Cord 1/2

L 42915-66

ACC NR: AT6028557

properties of the elements of a system with a moving compressible flow from which numerical criteria may be found for establishing the region of stable operation..

Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 15 formulas.

[TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/ATd Press: 5068

Cord 2/2 MLP

OL'SHTEYN, L.Ye.; SHIPOV, R.A.

Effect of aerodynamic connectedness on the stall flutter of
cascades of profiles. Prom.aerodin. no.24:48-62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Cascades (Fluid dynamics))

OL'SHTEYN, S. Ye.

Ol'shteyn, S. Ye. Clinico-experimental research on anaerobic infection factors, report I, S. Ye. Ol'shteyn, "Data on the problem of Cl. Perfringens in the blood and urine as a result of bullet wounds," Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost. n/D gos. med. in-t), Vol. VIII, 1948, p. 27-31

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

OL'SHTEYN, G. Ye.

PA 254732

USSR/Medicine - Toxins, Choline Esters Jun 53

"Changes in the Lipids of the Brain Under the Action of the Toxin of B. Perfringens," A. M. Foveren-nyy, S. Ye. Ol'shteyn, V. V. Nikol'skiy, Chair of Biochem and Chair of Microbiol, Rostov State Med Inst

Ukrain Biokhim Zhur, Vol 25, No 2, pp 127-131

The hemolytic fraction of the toxin of B. perfringens (I) is resorbed more easily by brain tissue than by any other tissue. Under the action of the toxin of I, the quantity of all lipids except diaminophosphatides

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increases in the brain. The P content of ether-soluble lipids increases, possibly due to their high content of phosphorylcholine formed at the site of the affection or in blood due to the action of the lecithinase of I on lecithin. As a result of a specific reaction of nerve tissue to the toxin of I, the content of cerebroside increases.

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OL'SHTEYN, S.Ye.

KASHAYEVA, A.A.; OL'SHTEYN, S.Ye; LIBINZON, A.Ye.

Regeneration of filtrable forms of various bacteria. Zhurn. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. no. 8:79-84 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. prof. A.A. Kashayeva) Rostovskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo insituta.
(BACTERIA,
filtrable forms, regen. of)

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. Variability
and Heredity

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99285

Author : Ol'shteyn, S.Ye.

Inst : Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute

Title : Variability of *Bac. perfringens*.

Orig Pub : Tr. Otchetn. nauchn. konferentsii (Rostovsk.-n/D med.
in-t) za 1956 g. Rostov-na-Donu, 1957, 573-575

Abstract : With the help of the chromatographic adsorption method,
changes in amino acid and carbohydrate formation of *Bac.*
perfringens in the process of variability under the in-
fluence of different factors were established. -- V.G.
Petrovskaya

Card 1/1

OL'SHTEYN, S.Ye. [Ol'shtein, S.IE.]

Comparative studies on various methods for regenerating filtrable
forms of *W. perfringens* type A. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.5:15-21 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Rostovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(*CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS*)

(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

RYBAK, G.B.; OL'SHTYNSKIY, S.P.

Dependence of the amplitude and frequency spectrum of longitudinal waves on the weight of the charge. Geofiz. sbor. no.7:67-76 '64.

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

(MIRA 17:11)

OL'SHYANG, D. Ye.

NEGREYEV, V.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~OL'SHYANG, D. Ye.~~
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUSTAMOV, E.M., gornyy inzhener;
AMIROV, A.D., redaktor; GONCHAROV, I.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Corrosion of compression well air vents, formation of ferrous plugs
and their prevention] Korroziiia vozdukhoprovodov kompressornykh
skvazhin, obrazovanie sal'nikov i bor'ba s nimi. Baku, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo neftiaroi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanakoe
otd-nie, 1952. 69 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Condensate oil wells)(Pipe, Steel--Corrosion)

KARAPETOV, K.A.; ~~OL'SHIVANO, D.Ye.~~

Exploitation of water injection wells. Trudy AzNII DN no.3:260-273
'56. (MIRA 11:6)

(Oil field flooding)

KARAPETOV, K.A.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; (L'SHYANG, D.Ye.

Combating the reduced yield of pressure wells in the Surakhany and
Kara-Chukhur oil fields. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR. 35 no.10:16-19 0 '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Surakhany--Petroleum engineering) (Kara-Chukhur--Petroleum engineering)

ADONIN, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
 AMIYAN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISIMOV, Ye.P., inzh.; APRESOV,
 K.A., dotsent; BELKN'KIY, I.N., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.A., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; GORBENKO, L.A., inzh.; DANIELIAN, A.A., inzh.;
 DAKHNOV, V.N., prof.; IVANOV, B.A., inzh.; KORNEYEV, M.I., inzh.;
 LAVRUSHKO, P.N., inzh.; LESIK, N.P., inzh.; LOVLYA, S.A., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; LOGINOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MININZON, G.M., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; MOLCHANOV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.M.,
 prof.; MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; OL'SHYANG, D.Ye., inzh.; PODGORNNOV,
 M.I., inzh.; FAYERMAN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOKINA, Ye.D., inzh.;
 EPISHEV, A.M., inzh. [deceased]; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.;
 MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche
 nefli. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nefi. i gorno-toplivnoi
 lit-ry. Vol.2. 1959. 519 p. (MIRA 13:2)
 (Oil fields--Production methods)

PA 164T74

OL'SHVANG, E.

USSR/Radio - Television Receivers
Test Equipment

Jun 50

"Adjusting a Video Amplifier With Complex Corrections," E. Ol'shvang

"Radio" No 6, pp 48-49

Describes method and apparatus for correcting amplifiers in amateur television sets so corrections can be made without measuring circuit capacitances. Makes use of oscillator with frequency range up to 10 mc, e.g., the GSS-6, and vacuum-tube (cathode-ray) voltmeter with small input capacitance of 5-7 mmfd, e.g., the VKS-7.

164T74

FDD

SECRET

OL'SHVANG, E.

USSR/Electronics - Television Jul 52
Long Distance Reception

"Reception of Television Programs in Roshal',"
V. Lyutomskiy, E. Ol'shvang, Moscow

"Radio" No 7, p 30

Describes expts in television reception conducted
at Roshal' (140 km from Moscow) by a group from the
Sci Res Inst, Min of Communications Equipment Ind.
Best results were obtained with an rf amplifier
adapter having two 6N15' miniature twin triodes and
a 6Zh3P used as a triode.

226T12

OL'SHVANG, L.B.

Section switch-off device on the VL8 electric locomotive. Elek.
i tepl. tiaga 9 no.11:12-13 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Mashinist-instruktor lokomotivnogo depa Kurgan Yuzhno-Ural'skoy
dorogi.

85371

S/103/60/021/007/014/014/XX
B012/B063

9,2530

AUTHORS: Lipman, R. A., Ol'shivang, M. V. (Moscow)
TITLE: Semiconductor Magnetic Amplifiers
PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 7,
pp. 1073-1083

TEXT: This paper was read at the Vsesoyuznyy seminar po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (All-Union Seminar on Magnetic Elements in Automation and Computer Engineering) on October 13, 1959. First, the authors describe R. E. Morgan's (Ref. 7) circuit diagram of the control amplifier and enumerates its drawbacks, such as wide ranges in which the controlled time of magnetic reversal and the frequency of natural oscillations vary. As a result, it is not possible to attain a considerable change of the output current of the amplifier. This disadvantage can be eliminated by replacing Morgan's circuit diagram (Fig. 1a) by that shown in Fig. 1b. The difference is the following: The rate of magnetic reversal of the

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AmplifiersS/103/60/021/007/014/014/XX
B012/B063

core in the circuit of Fig. 1b is controlled within the operating interval (when the triode is open). The core in the reset interval is demagnetized by the current flowing through the non-return valve. The reset coil is connected in series with the non-return valve. The change of the variables in the circuit of Fig. 1b is diagrammatically shown in Fig. 2. Formulas (14) and (15) are derived for the duration t_A of the operating interval and for the duration t_R of the reset

interval, respectively. It follows from (15) that the multiplicity of variation of the controlled time of magnetic reversal of the core in the circuit of Fig. 1b is expressed by formula (16). Formula (17) is obtained for the frequency of natural oscillations. Fig. 3 shows the circuit diagram of the amplifier in accordance with the circuit diagram shown in Fig. 1b. Formulas (14) - (17) and the diagrams of Fig. 2 also hold for the circuit diagram shown in Fig. 3. This circuit diagram is designed for a semiconductor magnetic amplifier operating as a key with intermittent regulation and basing on a relaxation generator with a pulse-width modulation. The relationship between load current and

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Semiconductor Magnetic
Amplifiers

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BO:2/BO63

control signal is examined. It is shown that in the circuit of Fig. 3 there is a clear relationship between load current and collector current of the control triode. This is determined by the ratio of transformation of the feedback transformer and does not depend on the characteristics of the triodes, on the load resistance, and on the feed voltage. The relationship between the collector current of the control triode and the control signal is determined by the characteristics of the semiconductor triode. The load current as a function of the control signal-emf at different feed voltages, load resistances, and inner resistances of the signal source is shown diagrammetrically in Fig. 4. The amplifier characteristics obtained experimentally are given in accordance with Fig. 3. The figure 5 shows the curve of the relative natural oscillation frequencies as a function of the load current, as calculated from formula (17) and obtained experimentally. Fig. 6 shows the load current curves (load current as a function of the control signal-emf and as a function of the control current) at various external temperatures for some semiconductor triode types. It may be seen therefrom

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B012/B063

that a change of the external temperature from -60° to $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$ corresponds to a change of the input signal-emf by $\approx 0.25\text{ v}$. On the basis of results obtained the following advantages offered by the circuit of Fig. 1b and 3, respectively, are indicated for a comparison with the Morgan circuit: 1) at otherwise equal conditions, the circuit of Fig. 1b requires considerably smaller regions for varying the duration of controlled core re-magnetization time and for the natural oscillation frequency. This increases considerably the stability of the circuit and allows a much higher multiplicity of the load-current change to be obtained. 2) the natural oscillation frequency maximum appears in the circuit Fig. 1b, at a load current $\approx 0.5 E/R_{\text{load}}$ and not at $\approx E/R_{\text{load}}$ as in the circuit of Fig. 1a. The mean reactive power of the triode is thereby reduced. 3) The input-output characteristic of the circuit in Fig. 3 is independent of a change of the feed voltage and load resistance. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1959

Card 4/4

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9.2560 (1143, 1150, 1161)

S/103/61/022/004/008/014
B116/B212

AUTHOR: Ol'shvang, M. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Amplifier using semiconductor triodes for thyratrons

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 4, 1961, 493-500

TEXT: This paper has been condensed from a lecture given in the seminar on IAT AN SSSR po beskontaktnym magnitnym elementam (Seminar on magnetic elements without contacts at the IAT AS USSR) on May 25, 1960. The operation of an amplifier circuit with semiconductor triodes (transistors), which are used as keys, is investigated. The open state of the triodes will be assured up to an instant, where the collector current passes through zero (Ref. 1: M. V. Ol'shvang. "Usilitel' moshchnosti na pereklyuchayushchikh poluprovodnikovyykh triodakh." (power amplifier with switching transistors.) Author's certificate no. 131785, priority from February 27, 1960). The amplifier characteristics are explained for the case where the magnetic amplifier is used for circuit control, and test results are also mentioned. Fig. 1a shows an amplifier circuit diagram. The triodes ΠT_1 and ΠT_2 are connected over a current transformer TDC with a common emitter, having a

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positive feedback. The diodes B_1 and B_2 will block the triodes against the potential with an inactive polarity. The TOC consists of the following coils: The working coil w_p with the load current i_H ; the feedback coils $w_{o1} = w_{o2} = w_o$ with the base currents i_{o1} and i_{o2} ; the coils w_3 and w_y to which the blocking signal i_3 resp. the control signal i_y are applied via the loading resistances R_3 resp. R_y . Fig. 2 shows the current and voltage diagrams. B denotes the induction in the TOC-core. The following condition has been derived for the complete opening of the transistor

$$n = \frac{w_o}{w_p} < \beta_o \quad (8)$$

which will sufficiently assure an avalanche breakdown of the triode after application of a control signal. The control signal will satisfy

$$i_y > \frac{i_3 w_3}{w_y} \quad (4)$$

if the opening of the triode is done sufficiently fast compared to the period of the applied frequency. The load may be changed by changing the Card 2/8

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generating angle θ_c of the triode. This may be done best with a magnetic amplifier (Fig. 1a), which is called a semiconductor-magnetic amplifier, the magnetic amplifier MY as input stage and the semiconductor part and the TOC as output stage. The most suitable form of the control signal is the shape of the pulse. The regular pulse shall be applied after the load current has dropped to zero. However, the blocking signal can only be applied when the transistor is closed. These conditions are satisfied if the control and the blocking circuit of the output stage are connected in parallel. Then the voltage is applied to these circuits synchronously to the triode potential. Fig. 1b shows a circuit. The potential is applied to the magnetic amplifier MY via an isolation transformer Tp. This reduces the weight of MY and also its dimensions and makes it possible to apply the control and the blocking signal to the same TOC coil. Fig. 2b shows the diagram of i_y and i_z for such a case. The circuit of Fig. 1a has the advantage that during an inductive load the semiconductor-magnetic amplifier will correct the characteristic of the MY in the range of the biggest MY output (where the amplification will drop rapidly since the range of the biggest output to the control of the output stage is not used). Since it is necessary to synchronize the potential in the control circuits with that

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of the output stage it is very difficult to use this circuit (Fig. 1a) in multiphase systems. The circuit shown in Fig. 1b is more flexible and may be used instead of magnetic amplifiers. Another advantage of this circuit is its higher power amplification factor. The harmful effect of the leakage inductance at the TOC core may be eliminated by a uniform distribution of the coils on the TOC toroid or by shunting one of the TOC coils with a 0.2-2 μ F capacitor. In the semiconductor-magnetic amplifier described the transistor operates like a thyatron: When the control signal is given it will open with avalanche breakdown and it will remain open as long as the current flows. This is attained by using a positive feedback via the current transformer. The amplifier has the following advantages: 1) Possibility to operate with an inductive load; 2) short opening time of the transistors which is practically independent of the front of the control signal; this brings about: high efficiency, high degree of utilization of the triodes and high stability; 3) high power gain of the output stage and high response. Amplifiers have been developed which are based on above mentioned circuits and are used successfully for driving reversible induction motors (with 2 and 3 phases); with a slight modification it can also be used with reversible d-c motors. R. A. Lipman

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Amplifier using ...

is thanked for valuable suggestions. In formula (8) β_0 denotes the current amplification factor for a circuit with common emitter and a collector potential $U_K = 0$ and collector current i_K . There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1960

Card 5/8

ACC NR: AT6022720

SOURCE CODE: UR/3032/66/000/073/0255/0266

AUTHOR: Yefimov, V. N.; Ol'shvang, M. V.; Tsfasman, G. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Power units in thyristorized field regulators

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 73, 1966. Avtomaticheskiye regulatory vozбудhdeniya (Automatic excitation regulators), 255-266

TOPIC TAGS: thyristor, field regulator, automatic regulation

ABSTRACT: The TUP power unit consists of a controlled rectifier (having a three-phase bridge circuit) and a control circuit for varying the thyristor turn-on angle depending on the output signal of the summing amplifier of the field regulator. Two variants of the TUP unit have been developed: (1) TUP-1a with

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ACC NR: AT6022720

three thyristors in a bridge circuit and a 3-phase-magnetic-amplifier-type control circuit; and (2) TUP-2a with six thyristors and a semiconductor-device-type control circuit. The TUP-1a is intended for those cases where voltage forcing only during the load-current increase is needed. The minimum turn-on angle of the TUP-1a is about 25° ; total rise time to 0.63 ultimate value is 30 msec; disadvantages are: no inverter operation, limited speed of operation, incomplete utilization of thyristor capacity. One TUP-1a unit has been in continuous operation at Bratsk Power Plant since Aug 64. The TUP-2a is intended for those cases where voltage forcing is needed during both increase and decrease of load current; it is free from the above disadvantages. The control circuit of the TUP-2a includes six identical pulse-phase transducers (circuit shown) controlled by a 450-cps summing magnetic amplifier; the time of turn-on angle variation from 90° to 180° is 10 msec or shorter. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIC REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

OL'SHVANG, N. A.

"Certain Osteogenesis Problems of Birds." Cand Biol Sci, Molotov State Medical
Inst, Molotov, 1954. (Kl, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational
Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

OLSHVANG, N.A.

USSR/General Biology - General Histology.

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28499

Author : Olshvang, N.A.

Inst :

Title : Replacement of Cell Generations in Cartilage in the Process of Bird Osteogenesis.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Sverdl. otd. Vses. o-va anatomov, gistologov i embriologov, 1957, No 4, 21-23

Abstract : Observations were conducted on embryos and chicks of 22 species at different ages in species of sparrows and woodpeckers. It was established that in the period of cartilage degeneration and the appearance of enchondral ossification, new formation of cartilaginous tissue occurs uninterruptedly, replacing the preceding cartilage. This replacement of cell generation is observed until cartilage replacement by bone tissue is accomplished.

Card 1/2

OL'SHVANG, N.A.

Phagocytic and nephrocytic properties of cartilage during the embryonic
period in birds. Uch.zap.UrGU no.31:40-45 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cartilage) (Embryology—Birds)
(Phagocytosis)

OLICHVIN, R. I. I.

Ol'ichvin, R. I. I.

"The regeneration of superimposed lines of mammals." Bolotov State Medical
Inst. Chair of General Biology, Sverdlovsk Medical Inst. Sverdlovsk, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis'

No 34, 1956. Moscow.

OL'SHVANGER, B. (Riga)

Our friend, the isotope. Tekh.mol. 29 no.3:1-2 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

OL'SHVANGER, V.

Honored with medals of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the
National Economy. Inform.biu1. VDNKH no.4:14-15 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Starshiy ekskursovod pavil'ona "Geologiya" na Vystavke
dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

OLSINA, Otmar

Some present problems in remuneration of foremen and extension of their authority. Prace mzda 12 no.9:404-408 : '64.

1. Chemicke zavody J.Dimitrova, Bratislava.

OLSINA, Otmár

Correct relation between the development of labor productivity and average wages. Prace mzda 10 no.3:123-129 Mr '62

1. Predseda mzdovej komise Krajskeho vyboru ciborovej skupiny chemie Zapadoslovenskeho kraja; pracovník Chemických zavodov J. Dimitrova, Bratislava.

OLSINA, Otmar

Growth of workers' qualification and their material interest in work. Prace mzda 10 no.12:551-554 D '62.

1. Predseda mzdovej komisie, Krajsky vybor Odboroveho sdruzenia chemie; Chemicke zavody J.Dimitrova, Bratislava.

OLŠINA, Otmar

~~He~~ we ensured the application of the new rules on granting bonuses. Prace mzda 11 no.6:274-280 Js '63.

1. Chemické závody J. Dimitrova, Bratislava.

OLŠINA, Otmar

Suitable bonus system helps to increase the quality and economy
Pod org 18 no. 1:27-29 Ja '64.

1. Chemické závody Juraja Dimitrova, Bratislava.

OLSINSKY, A.; AMESKAL, J.

"The development of cutting plates."

p. 27 (Kozarstvi) Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1956.
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

OL'SKIY, M.Ya.

Conference on fluidized bed roasting. TSvet. met. 32 no.3:79-80
(MIRA 12:5)
Mr '59. (Ore dressing) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

OL'SKIY, Yu.Ya.

Second Plenum of the Central Administration of the Scientific-Technical
Society of Nonferrous Metallurgy. TSvet.met.29 no.2:13-94 P '56.
(Moscow--Nonferrous metals--Congresses) (MIRA 9:6)

OL'SKIY, Yu.

Conference on mining systems and ore concentration at the Tyrny-Auz
Plant. TSvet.met. 29 no.5:82-84 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tyrny-Auz--Ore dressing)

OL'SKIY, Yu.

Conference on methods of analyzing hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and
carbon in titanium and its alloys. TSvet.met. :9 no.9:84 S '56.
(Chemistry, Metallurgic) (Titanium alloys--Analysis) (MLRA 9:10)

OL'SKIY, Yu.

Third Plenum of the Central Administration of scientific and Technical Association of Nonferrous Metallurgy. TSvet.met.29 no.12:71-74 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

OL'SKIY, YU.

136.2-18/22

AUTHOR: Ol'skiy, Yu.

TITLE: Scientific-technical Conference on Problems of Preventing the Discharge of Harmful Gases. (News item)
(Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam bor'by s vrednymi gazovymi vybrosami) (Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No. 2, p. 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Outline of the proceedings at a conference held in Erevan on November 16 - 17, 1956, organized by the Caucasian Inter-republic Board of the Scientific-technical Society for non-ferrous Metallurgy. Various aspects of the prevention of harmful gas discharges from Caucasian non-ferrous metallurgical works are given. 115 delegates, both technical and works personnel and representatives of the ministries concerned attended. The papers presented included "Improving the Working Conditions of Workers in non-ferrous Metallurgy" (G.I. Mirzeabekyan), "Contamination of the Region by Gaseous and Pulverulent Discharges of the Kanakarskiy Aluminium Works ("Kanaz") (M.K. Nikogosyan), "Health Conditions of Work at "Kanaz", (Sh.A. Kosoyan), "Atmospheric Pollution by Gaseous Discharges from the Alaverdskiy Copper-smelting Works" (G. Deroyan), "Methods of Combatting Harmful Gas Discharges Produced by non-ferrous Metallurgical Works" and "Recommendations for

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Scientific-technical Conference on Problems of Preventing the Discharge of Harmful Gases. (News item).

Works in the Caucasus" (I.L. Peysaknov). Measures taken were described by Agasiev (Kanaz), Kravchenko (Elektrosink Works), Bogar' (Alaverdskiy Works) and Sergeyeva (Sumgaytskiy Aluminium Works). The conference noted that measures had been taken but that much remained to be done, especially at the Alaverdskiy Works. That more attention should be paid to ventilation by works and by research organisations was also decided and measures at each works were examined by the conference. The usefulness of the joint journal on gas cleaning "Gazonyleulavlivaniye" was confirmed.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

OL'SKIY, YU.

136-6-21/26

AUTHOR: Ol'skiy, Yu.

TITLE: First All-Union Conference on Furnaces in Non-ferrous Metallurgy. (Pervaya vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po pecham tsvetnoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957³⁰, No. 6, pp. 81 - 83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An account is given of proceedings at a conference held at the Leningrad Mining Institute (Leningradskiy Gornyy Institut) in the first quarter of 1957, on the problems of furnaces for non-ferrous metallurgy and the development of pyrometallurgical processes. It was organised by the Scientific Technical Society for Non-ferrous Metallurgy (Nauchno-tekhnichesk Obshchestvo Tsvetnoy Metallurgii) and the Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR (Ministerstvo Tsvetnoy Metallurgii SSSR) and over 480 representatives from the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical and chemical industries, institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher Education, party and trades-union organisations and the press. Reports on the following topics are mentioned: new processes and furnaces in non-ferrous metallurgy (V.N. Kostin, Deputy Minister of Non-ferrous Metallurgy); theory of non-ferrous metallurgical furnaces (D.A. Diomidovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor at the Leningrad Mining Institute); use of

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First All-Union Conference on Furnaces in Non-ferrous Metallurgy.
 oxygen (D.N. Klushin, Director of the Gintsvetmet organisation);
 model experiments on furnaces (A.I. Yevdokimenki, Gintsvetmet);
 industrial experience in fluidised-bed roasting (G.M. Shteyn-
 gart, General Manager, Elektrotsink Works); fluidised roasting-
 furnace design and practice (V.I. Yerevin, Giprctsvetmet;
 R.N. Vrubkov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk Combine and A.D. Shtokarev,
 Sredneural'sk Copper-smelting Works); cyclonic smelting of
 copper and copper-zinc (I.P. Basina, Candidate of Technical
 Sciences, Energetics Institute of the Kazakh SSR and P.A. Myas-
 nikov, Engineer VNIIMT organisation); lead, tin and zinc dis-
 tillation from slags at the Podol'sk Tin Works (S.A. Lunev);
 furnace improvements (A.N. Mel'nitskiy, Candidate of Technical
 Sciences, Gipronikel'; Ye.V. Berdennikov, Engineer, Noril'sk
 Combine; K.I. Artamonov, Engineer, Ust'-Kamenogorsk Combine;
 and Yu.A. Pod'yachev, Engineer, Karabash Copper-smelting Works);
 reverberatory-furnace practice and the pulverised-coal plant at
 the Balkhash Works (Yu.K. Pobedonostev, General Manager of the
 Works); charge preparation (I.N. Kershanskiy, VNIITsvetmet;
 liquid fuels (N.I. Kokarev, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
 Ural Polytechnic Institute); dust preparation (A.N. Lebedev,
 Candidate of Technical Sciences, All-Union Heat Technology
 Card2/4 Institute); turbulent burner characteristics (D.P. L'vov,

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VNIIMT); electric furnace design and practice (Z.A. Gorynina, Electropech trust; B.V. Parfonovich, Gipronikel', Yu.Ya. Galkin, Pechenganikel' Combine; and A.P. Sychev (VNIITsvetmet); furnace construction and repair (N.D. Al'tshuler, Candidate of Technical Sciences, NII-metallurgkhimstroy; A.A. Pirogov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, All-Union Kharkov Refractories Institute; G.G. Kritskiy, General Manager of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Board of the Soyuzteplostroy Trust; B.A. Velikin, Engineer, Noril'sk Combine; E.V. Degtyareva, All-Union Refractories Institute; K.D. Nekrasov, Engineer, Concrete and Ferroconcrete Research Institute of the Academy of Building and Architecture of the USSR; and V.N. Bel'skiy, Teploproyekt); utilisation of secondary energy resources (I.M. Rafalovich, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Yu.A. Bykhovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences and I.I. Zaberexhnyy, Engineer, all of the Gintsvetmet Institute); furnace cooling (P.D. Voznovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences); automation (G.V. Korendyasev, Engineer, Giprotsvetmet; V.P. Kuznetsov, Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR); technical training (S.A. Shaporinskiy, Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy); and technical publications (M.V. Rumyantsev, Metallurgizdat).

Card 3/456 speakers took part in the discussions. Resolutions surveying